any imaginable facet of knowledge about the butterflies of the region that is not mentioned and discussed.

An unusual feature of the book is the arrangement of the species, both in the main part, where they are described and discussed individually, and in the color plates, where they are somewhat differently arranged. Instead of the conventional taxonomic sequence by families and subfamilies the grouping in the text is in such categories as: "butterflies of the home garden," "butterflies of sunshine and wild flowers," "migrants," "butterflies of the dusk," "locals and brooders," etc. In the plates the arrangement follows such categories as: "Lycaenids and Riodinids" [only a small part of each], "assorted rarities," "highly valued Brassolids," "common and well-known species," "the *Morpho* and some *Eurema* variants," etc. These unconventional arrangements have the effect of calling to one's attention the features of butterfly life in which the author is chiefly interested, and of which he is an enthusiastic proselyte. This is good. However, they make the book very difficult to use for anybody wishing to look up something about a known species, or to identify as unknown specimen. In the one case he must cruise through the checklist, since there is no index. In the other case he must leaf through the plates, often through most of them, since a species may be illustrated nearly anywhere, and its near relatives may be on one or more distant plates. In trying a test identification of an erycinid I had to keep a finger or other bookmark in each of six different places! Another set of problems, for which the author is by no means entirely responsible, arises from the confused state of butterfly taxonomy in general in the neotropical region, where many groups have not had any broad, modern taxonomic treatment. Thus *Burema daira* form "*palmyra*" and form "*ebriola*" are tentatively placed under *Eurema elathea* in the text, are given as definite subspecies of *elathea* in the plates, and are not mentioned in the checklist. (In fact, there is conclusive evidence that *E. elathea* and *E. daira* are completely distinct species.)

The author states that his main purpose has been "to interest the very young of Trinidad in at least this one particular field of their natural history." I am sure that his book will accomplish this abundantly, once the very young and other readers become accustomed and hardened to the peculiar arrangement, and will be of the greatest interest to butterfly enthusiasts.

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## BOOK NEWS

**Pests of the Coconut Palm.** Food and Agriculture Organization. Copies may be ordered from Unipub, Inc., P.O. Box 433, New York, N.Y., 10016. $3.50.

This volume of 190 pages, represents one of a new series of publications that provide comprehensive information on pests and diseases of economically important plants and plant products. It deals with pests of the coconut palm and includes information such as: description of each pest, the type of damage caused and the control measures which have been applied.

**The International Journal of Insect Morphology and Embryology** is a new publication.

The Journal will publish original contributions on all aspects of the gross morphology, paleomorphology, macro- and microanatomy and ultrastructures of insects, and similar studies of other related Arthropods which have direct bearing on our understanding of insect morphology. In addition to descriptive embryologic and post-embryologic papers, this new journal will also accept reviews developing new concepts, hypotheses and theories, and a limited number of notes and book reviews.

It will be published quarterly and is now accepting papers for the first issue scheduled for April 1971. For detailed information please write to:

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**Revision of the Ant-Lion Tribe Brachynemurini of North America (Neuroptera: Myrmeleontidae).** Volume 55. Lionel A. Stange, University of California Publications in Entomology, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles. 1970. 192 pp. $5.50.

The present study brings together all published information on the tribe for North America and provides new data on generic limits. An evaluation of variation and species limits is made, based on a study collection of about 8,200 specimens. During this investigation nearly all types of known species and their synonyms were studied, resulting in considerable new synonymy and a few new name changes. Eleven new species and two new genera are proposed and keys are furnished for the identification of genera, species groups, and species. Coincident studies of distribution patterns and evolutionary trends were undertaken. Also, biological features of the tribe were investigated and new information on adult behavior and food requirements as well as on larval behavior and taxonomy is presented.

**Taxonomy and Biology of the Lacewing Genus *Meleoma* (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae).** Volume 58. Catherine A. Tauber, University of California Publications in Entomology, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles. 1969. 94 pp. $3.50.

*Meleoma* has been reported only from the New World. Prior to this study there were thirteen described entities in this group. In this revision, four of these are designated as synonyms, five species are reassigned from *Chrysopa*, and seven new species are described. The object of this work is to provide taxonomic descriptions and keys for species identification and to consider species relationships on the basis of morphological, biological, and distributional data. It includes a comparison of larval and adult taxonomy, a discussion of morphological variability vis-á-vis geographic distribution, and a presentation of some life histories and adult behavior.

**Carab The Trap-Door Spider.** Alice L. Hopf, illustrated by Keyo Komoda. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 1970. 62 pp. $2.68.

This is a Beginning to Read book and is written with a controlled vocabulary for words that children are taught in the first grade.

**Biosystematics of the Arizona, California and Oregon species of the seed beetle (Coleoptera: Bruchidae).** Clarence D. Johnson. Oct. 12, 1970. University of California Publications in Entomology, 59. University of California Press. $5.50.

The author states that the primary purposes of this monograph are to redefine named species, describe new species, and to establish host plant preferences. These host plant preferences are used in classifying species in the genus and when coupled with morphological relationships are the basis for establishing a natural arrangement of species in the genus. Included in the study are species that fit Bridwell's definition of the genus Acanthoscelides (Schilsky).

Extensive collections of seeds were made in order to determine bruchid host plants and for host-specificity as another character in defining species. It was found that some of the Arizona, California and Oregon species are widely distributed in the western United States.